CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1872.

THE COTTON FLURRY. THE EXCITEMENT IN THE NEW YORK

COTTON MARKET. Review of Last Week's Operations.

[From the New York Bulletin of Saturday.] We have had another week of excitement

in the cotton market, attended by wide fluctu-ations in prices, and in the aggregate no con-siderable or general advance. Holders have not been disposed to force the advance with the steadiness of the preceding fortnight, assigning as a reason for this, that if the "shorts" become thoroughly discouraged they might be "down" on the buyers—that is, repudiate their contracts; whereas, by letting the market fall off a little at intervals, there were the present the recovered to report their war.

they would be encouraged to renew their mar-gins, as a prelude to a final "scoop."

There has been, in the course of the week, even at the advanced prices, a very fair spin-ning demand, and something has been done for export; shippers taking the extreme low grades, which are not available for the settle-

ment of contracts.

All months showed a large advance at the All months showed a large advance at the close of Wednesday's business, but the most decided and notable advance was for August and September deliveries. Attention has been again called to the greatly reduced supplies of the present crop, which threatens to become entitlely exhausted before the next crop can be made available, even under the most favorable circumstances. It also seems to have been considered that the next crop, with all its fair prospects, may be later than usual, owing to spects, may be later than usual, owing to the backward spring. Hence the marked advance for the last month of the present crop and the first month of the next. On Wednesday night, August contracts were 2c. higher, and September contracts 1½c. higher than on the previous Friday. On Thursday there came a decided break, and the several months closed iaic lower than on the previous day. The greatest decline was in June, and was attributable to the fact that the contracts for that month have been pretty well filled, and the legitimate demand was quite moderate. June contracts opened on Thursday at 26 7-16c. and contracts opened on Thursday at 26 7-16c., and dropped almost in mediately to 25 15-16c., without stimulating the demand. The principal business of the day was for September, opening at 242c., selling at 24 9-16c., dropping to 232c., and recovering at the close to 244c., the later months being dull. Yesterday (Friday) there was a firther marked decline, and as compared with last Friday there was an ic. advance on the spot, a decline of 3-16c. for the property of the first part of the first par June, an advance of tc. for July, 1 1-16c. advance for August, 5-16c. for September, and 1-16atc. for the later months.

The following will show the closing prices each day, on the basis of low middling uplands, for contracts for the several months named:

Mon. June	Tues. 26%c 27 27 24 21%	Wed. 26 11-16c 27 X 27 7-16 24 11-16 22 1-16	26 % 2074 24 % 21 %	25 % 26 % 26 % 23 % 21
Nov20% Dec19%	2014	21 20% PROSP	20% 20	20 19%

Reports of the New Orleans Cotton

We invite the attention of our readers to the following report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange of the growing crops for the month

NEW ORLEANS, June 4, 1872. the President and Board of Directors of the New Orleans Cotum Eexchange: GENTLEMEN-The committee on information and statistics beg leave to submit the following statement, embodying the substance of the numerous reports they have received duing the month of May, in answer to their interrogatories regarding the growing crops:

MISSISSIPPI. Averaging the estimates of our correspon-dents, we find an increase of not over six per-cent, in amount of land planted in couton in this State, about the same amount of corn having been planted as last year. The spring has been more favorable in some sections, much more so in others, less so in others, and much less so in others, than was the same portion of last year. We have many complaints of excessive drought, retarding the coming up of crops, &c. A very small amount of fertilizers is used. Generally little if any change is recorted in supply of labor. change is reported in supply

LOUISIANA. The increase in the number of acres planted in cotton is slight, the average not exceeding five per cent. Amount of land put in coru about the same; in some places an increase, in others a decrease is reported, while in some parishes no change from last year has taken place. Amount of labor rame as last year. Fertilizers are but little used in this State. Ac-Fertilizers are but little used in this State. According to some of our correspondents, the spring has been more favorable, and according to o hers less favorable than last season, the former being more numerous than the latter. From some we get complaints of drought, which has caused a considerable portion of the cotton in their parishes to be late in com-

TEXAS.

The average of the numerous reports we have from our correspondents indicate fully eighteen per cent. increase in the acreage of cotton this compared with last year, with cotton this compared with last year, with about the same or a slight increase in corn. Our reports state that the use of fertilizers is yery limited. The spring is very generally reported as more favorable than last year. The supply of labor has slightly increased.

ARKANSAS.

In this State the acreage in cotton has increased about twenty-two per cent., but that in corn has decreased to a somewhat less extent than that percentage, taking the average of the estimates received by us. Fertilizers are scarcely used at all. The spring is variously stated to have been "much more," "more," "less," and "considerably less," isvorable than last year, and in some of our letters as "about the same." The supply of labor has undergone little change, the increase in some sections compensating for the falling off in others.

TENNESSEE. In this State our correspondents report an average increase of fitteen per cent. In land planted in cotton, and a diminution of the area put in corn. No fertilizers, or but little, are used in the cotton-growing counties. Statements concerning the spring vary; in some counties describing it as more and in others.

counties describing it as more, and in others as less favorable than last year, there being quite as many accounts of the former charac-ter as of the latter. All our correspondence taken together indicate a small increase in

In this State, according to average of the estimates sent to us, there has been increase of ten to twelve per cent. In the amount of land planted in cotion, and a decrease in that devoted to corn. With few exceptions, our correspondents speak of the spring as having been more, and some assert that it has been much more, tavorable than last year. The use of fertilizers has largely increased in a few counties, but is said to have decreased in others. Little change is noticed in the amount of available labor.

of available labor.

NORTH CAROLINA. We have to report in this State an increase acreage in cotton of twenty-two per cent., with about the same acreage in corn as last season. The use of fertilizers has also largely Increased in this State, though some countles report a decrease. The spring, as compared with last year, is said to have been less isvor-able, owing to drought. Labor reported to be

on the decrease. SOUTH CAROLINA. Our reports from this State show an increas-Our reports from this state show an increase d acreage in cotton of seven and a half per cent, with a small increase in corn, most reports stating same amount of land in corn as last year. The use of fertilizers is, with a few exceptions, reported as largely increased, while the spring, as compared with last year,

is said to have been less tavorable. GEORGIA. Average of estimates put the increase in land planted in cotton at about ten per cent.

A little less corn, on the whole, has been planted than last year, in some counties more land having been devoted to it. From some land having open devoted to it. From some counties we learn that the spring has been more favorable than the preceding one, but from many others we get complaints of excessive drought, and our correspondents in these

latter speak of the season as comparing unfa-vorable with the corresponding months of last year. Use of fertilizers has largely increased in some counties, but has diminished in others. The supply of labor seems to be about the same in amount as last year, having increased in some counties and fallen off in others.

FLORIDA. Our reports from his State are meagre The average increase in acreage is reported a six per cent., with about the same acreage in corn as last year. Fertilizers very little used, with reports of an unfavorable and backward spring. A slight increase in labor is also reported. PERRY NUGENT, Cotton Factor. R. DEGAS, Cotton Buyer.

HARRISON WATTS, Cotton Broker. VICTOR MEYER, Cotton Factor. RICHARD FLOWER, Cotton Factor. Of the Committee on Information and Sta

THE GROWING CROPS.

Reports from the Interior Press.

The Union Times says: "On Sunday night The Union Times says: "On Sunday night last a slight shower of rain fiell in this neighborhood, and we learn that partial showers visited many other portions of the county during Saturday and Sunday, doing much good to the crops where they fell. Since then the weather has been windy and extremely hot, and the effects of the rains are now scarcely visible. The wheat harvest has commenced and we are pleased to learn that all menced, and we are pleased to learn that, al-though the straw is short, the heads are full

though the straw is short, the heads are full and plump, and will yield well in quantity and good in quality. Corn does not seem to grow for want of more rain. Cotton looks well. Gardens 'gone up.'"

A Branchville correspondent of the Orangeburg News says: "All is bright with the planters and farmers at this time. The crops look fine. The stands of cotton, together with the size, up to the present, are equal to last year, and perhaps superior. The quantity planted is greater than that planted last year. and blooms may be seen in this section of the country a few days hence. The different manures produce a wonderful effect upon the various crops. Corn looks well and promises a large yield for the quantity planted. Should the seasons continue as they have been for the last three weeks there will be plenty

The Anderson Intelligencer says: "Partial showers visited this county on Monday last, but in this immediate vicinity there has been

CAN GREELEY CARRY THIS STATE S A Republican View of the Question.

(From the Charleston Republican, June 8.1 In the great Cooper Institute meeting in New York, among the many eminent speak ers on that occasion, we notice the name o Hon. Juseph J. Stewart, of Maryland, It speaking he used the following words in refer With the single exception of the State o

carry every electoral vote south of Mason and Dixon's line." South Carollia, the champion of honesty will With this view, as expressed by the honora-

ble gentlemen, there are a great many coinciding. While there is life there is hope, Among the better portion of the Republicans or the State there has been a marked change. Even here in the City of Charleston, among our colored citizens, there is a feeling at work in favor of the Cincinnati nominees that will surprise many people who are counting their host for Grant. We know whereof we speak. We have a better chance of knowing than many others here. We have heard those who denounced our course in holsting the Liberal banner now say that they intend supporting the ticket. South Carolina might go for Grant, but if there is a long pull and strong pull there is a probability that it will not. There is a chance for work here by the Liberal Republicans. There is a chance of the State being carried by Greeley and Brown. Will they lend their countenance and help to the work? We have letters from many portions of the We have letters from many portions of the State, from Republicans, endorsing our course. They speak in the warmest terms of ourself and our paper. We have received but one letter denouncing it. That letter was from the upper part of the State. It was from a member of the State Legislature and a candidate for re-election to that body. He ordered, in a mild and gentlemanly manner, the Republican stopped, and gave his reasons therefor. He says: "In your last issue, with surprise I noticed on the first column of your worthy sheet the names of Greeley and Brown. In consideration of this great change in your

sheet the names of Greeley and Brown. In consideration of this great change in your paper, I leel it my duty, before declining to ionger paironize it, to plainly give my reasons for so doing." The reasons, lengthily given, ara: That the writer is a member of the Legislature; he is a candidate for re-election; he has taken at rong ground in support Legislature; he is a candidate for re-elec-ulon; he has taken strong ground in support of Grant; he cannot now change; and he is fearful that by the dissemination, through a Republican journal, of ideas on national poli-tics opposed to his own, he may be def-ated. Can our friends look on us with ant, athy when such sentiments as these prevail among candidates on the other side? They, becomcandidates on the other side? They, becoming alarmed at the dissemination, as this writer puts it, by a Republican journal, of the record of Horace Greeley among the masses of the State! Surely there must be an undercurrent at work; the political candron must be boiling, and our people must be taking an unlooked for position when candidates, devending upon the support of Great was for

unlooked-for position when candidates, depending upon the support of Grant men for their election, give such reasons as this for topping a paper opposed to their political ideas. 'Tis a good sign. We are glad of it. And we assure that gentleman that every reading Republican in his county shall have the benefit of receiving our paper.

To our Republican triends of the North we say there is a chance, if the proper efforts are put forth, of rolling up a majority at the coming election for Greeley and Brown. And we only ask a support of our enterprise by the only ask a support of our enterprise by the citizens of our city and State to enable us to citizens of our city and State to enable us to give that help and encouragement to our Republican friends as will lead to the result so devoutly to be wished. Do not discount South Carolina. There is a change taking place. All we need is the proper help, and we have no lear of the result.

GREAT STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

Reports concerning the great storm of Thursday night in Central Illinois show that an immense amount of damage was done. In CHICAGO, June 8. an immense amount of damage was done. In Peorla, Kulton, Knox and other counties in that section of the State the destruction of bridges on country roads has been almost uni-versal. The most singular circumstance of the storm is the running up stream of the Illiois River. The immense volume of water hat poured into that stream created a back that poured into that stream created a back water, and there is a strong current running northward. The river last night was still rising rapidly, and fears of serious damage from this source were entertained.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 9 Clear and partially cloudy weather, with light winds, is probable for the South Atlantic coast on Monday. No dangerous winds. Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time.

Place of Observation.	meter	Thermometer	Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga	29.95		w	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Baitimore	29.78		E	Fresh.	Clear.
Boaton	29 89		SW	Fresh.	Clear.
Onarieston	29.69		SW	Fre h.	Fair.
Ohicago, Ill	29.83		SW	Fresh.	Th'rng.
Cincinnati		89		Light.	Fair.
Key West	30.02			Gentle.	Cloudy.
	29.87		w	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	30.02		SW	Fresh.	Fair.
New Orleans	29.10		NE	Fresh.	Fair.
New York	29.78		NE	Fresh.	Fair.
	29.88	0.0	WE	Fresh.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.79	63	9	Gentie.	Clear.
	29.78			Gentle.	Clear.
		70	sw	Fresh.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.60	1	311	Careh	Pole

Washington..... 29.78 SS S Wilmington, N.C. 29.89 94 S Gentle. Fair. Norg.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by ship-matters at any lime during the dev THE LOVES OF LINCOLN.

A CORTOUS CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF "THE MARTYR-PRESIDENT."

Mr. Lamon's Story of His Courtship and Marriage, as Told in His Biogra-

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, apropos of Colonel Lamon's New Life of Abraham Lincoln, reveals the complicated story of the late President's love affairs, from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln's youth was as beset with tender anxietles as his riper years were burdened with political and military contests. We make room for the following gosslpy extracts descriptive of the early love-scrapes of the future President:

Late in 1832, or early in 1833, Mr. Lincoln went to board at a tayern in New Salem, Ill., kept by James Rutledge. Ann Rutledge, the third daughter of this family, was at that time about nineteen, and was probably the most refined woman with whom Mr. Lincoln had then ever conversed—a modest; delicate creature, fascinating, were it only by force of contrast with the rude people by whom both were surrounded. All witnesses unite in praising ner. Mrs. Hardin Bale, a woman of the neigh borhood who knew her well, said: "She had auburn hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, was a pretty, kind, tender, good-hearted woman, beloved by all who knew her. McNamar, fill and Lincoln all courted her at the same time." The men who spoke of her described her with yet more enthusiasm. She had a sad story. When little more than seventeen she became when fittle more than seventeen she became engaged to McNamar. He left her to go to the assistance of his parents in the State of New York, promising to return as soon as possible; but weeks grew months, and even years, and still he did not come. She had years, and still he did not come. She had loved him at first, but the love seems to have cooled with his long absence, and at last she responded to the passionate and impetuous attachment of young Lincoln. But she felt that she must not marry until she could obtain a release from McNamar. She wrote to him in vain, and she had waited in vain for his coming, and in 1835 she died, as some say of brain fever induced by her enxiety of mind. In her grave Lincoln was wont to declare his heart lay buried. A few days before her death he was summoned to her bedside: but what hapwas summoned to her bedside; but what happened in that solemn conference was known only to him and the dying girl. But when he left her and stopped at the house of John ones, on his way home, Jones saw signs of e most terrible distress in his face and his anner. When Ann actually died and was ouried, his grief became frautic; he lost all self-control, even the consciousness of his own identity, and all his New Salem friends prohim losane. "He was watched with especial vigilance during storms, fog, damp and gloomy weather, for fear of an acci-dent. At such times he raved piteously, declaring, among other wild expressions of his woe, 'I can never be reconciled to have the snow, rains and storms beat upon her grave. His iriend, Bowlin Greene, took charge of him, and it was several weeks before it was considered safe to let him go back to his old haunts and his old employments. He was never precisely the same man again. He had always been subject to periods of great menalways oven subject to periods of great men-tal depression, but after this they were more frequent and alarming. It was then that he began to repeat the poem which, poor in it-sen, is immortalized by his adoption of it, "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" A few weeks after the death of Ann Rulledge her after long. McNer. proud." A few weeks after the death of Ann Rulledge, her other lover, McNamar, returned to New Salem; and he seems to have mourned for her as deeply, if not as wildly, as did Lincoin. One would perhaps expect of grief like that of Lincoln as passionate a constancy; but dead is dead. If his heart was in Anu's grave, he himself walked the earth, in those immense boots of his, a very real and not an ideal man. In 1836, a little more than a year after Ann Rutledge's death, he saw again a Miss Mary Owens, whom he had met and somewhat admired three years before. She somewhat admired three years before. She was a large, handsome, matroaly-looking woman of 28 and 29—a very different type of person from the gentle, sensitive Ann. Miss Owens seems to have prided herself much on her "education." which she says was "different from that of Lincoln;" but her letters are written in a high-flown, inflated style, which written in a light-how, inhappession of superior intellectual power. Lincoln asked her to
marry him, but she walted awhile, in order to
become thoroughly acqualated with him, and
then relused him. She did not think him coarse and cruel, but she did think him thoughtless, careless, not altogether as polite as he might be; in short, as she herself expresses it, "deficient in those little links which make up the great chain of woman's happiness." The "little links" being of so great importance to her, she doubless decided wise-ly. After this decision, Lincoln was guilty of the one meanness of his life, of which, but for the researches of the biographer, we should have been spared the knowledge. He wrote a letter to Mrs. O. H. Browning, teiling the story of his acquaintance with Miss. Owens in a manner most unfair and and most humillating to the lady. Mr. Lamon speaks of its publication as "a painful duty." It would have been, I think, more honored in the breach than in the observance; but let us tell the truth, if the heavens fail, seems to have been his motto. Mr. Lincoln's final conclusion was that he should never marry, since he "should never be satisfied with any one who would be blockhead enough to have him." But neither buried heart nor

with any one who would be olockhead enough to have him." But neither burled heart nor wounded pride sufficed to keep him very long from the toils spread by feminine fingers. In 1839, Miss Mary Todd came to live with her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards, at Sprinfield, where Mr. Llucoin was then established. The was young, just twenty-one, well connected, and, according to Mr. Lamon, "high-bred, proud, brilliant, witry, and with a will that bent every one else to her purpose." She seems to have taken capitve the future President the moment she made up her mind it would be expedient to do so.

"Mr. Lincoln was a rising politician fresh from the people, and possessed of great power among them; Miss Todd was of aristocratic and distinguished family, able to lead through the awful portals of 'good society' whomsoever they choose to countenance. It was thought that a union between them could not ever they choose to countenance. It was thought that a union between them could not fall of numerous benefits to both partics. Mr. Edwards thought so; Mrs. Edwards to ought so; and it was not long before Mary Toud herself thought so. She was very ambitious, and even before she left Kentucky announced her belief that she was 'destined to be the wife of some future President.' For a little while she was courted by Douglas as well as by Lincoln; but she is said to have refused the 'Little Glant,' 'on account of his bad morals.' Being asked which one of them she intended to have, she answered, 'The one that has the best beauted balled in the best beauted being a propellent.' She decided in chance of being President.' She decided in favor of Lincoln, and in the opinion of some

favor of Lincoin, and in the opinion of some of her husband's friends, aided to no small extent in the fulfilment of the prophecy which the bestowal of her hand implied."

Mrs. Edwards (Miss Todd's alster) says that Lincoin was "charmed with Mary's wit, and isscinated with her quick sagacity, her nature and culture." They were speedily engaged, and their marriage was only a question of time. But somehow the Lincoln love affairs seem never to have been altogether satisfac-tory. A Miss Matida Edwards presently made her appearance. She was the sister of Miss Ninian Edwards, a fresh young beauty, whom Ninian Edwards, a fresh young beauty, whom Lincoin saw, and seeing, loved. The affair with Miss Todd, according to the Edwardses, according to Stuart, according to Berndon, according to Lincoin himself, was "a policy match," out this was love. (Gentle ghost of sweet Ann Rutledge, did your spirit eyes grow sad?) Mr. Edwards tried to marry his sister to Speed, but she preferred Mr. Schue. grow sad?) Mr. Bowards Gred to marry his sister to Speed, but she preferred Mr. Schuy-ler Strong, and presently married him. Lin-coln had been restrained by a sense of honor from declaring his passion, though any words of his would probably have been uttered in vain. But now conscience assailed him. He conclud-ed, with great agony of mind, that he would be doing Mary Todd grievous wrong were he to marry her when his heart had thus wandered marry her when his heart had thus wandered from her. He went to her, accordingly, and told her the whole story. She released him from his engagement, and then some parting endearments followed, and, as the natural re-sult of those endearments, a reconciliation. [Moral—When you wish to break off your en-[Moral—When you was to break on your engagement with a woman, never kiss her goodbye.] Lincoln and Mary were again engaged; everything was ready for the marriage, even the supper. Mr. Lincoln lailed to meet his engagement, the cause being insanity. His friend Speed took him to Kentucky and kept him there until he recovered. Mr.

believes that Lincoln's insanity

grew out of a most extraordinary complication of feelings—aversion to the marriage pro-posed, a counter-attachment to Miss Edwards, nd a new access of unspeakable tenderne for the memory of Ann Rutledge. But after his recovery and return to Springfield it was not long before he married Miss Todd. She told him that though she had released him from the engagement, her own teeling for him remained unchanged. He went to see his friend J. H. Matheny, and said to him, "Jim, I shall have to marry that girl." At another time Lincoln told him that he "was a riven into the marriage—that it was a thing planned by the Edwards family." However, through weakness, or through tenderness, he seems to have submitted to his fate; and in 1842 Mary Todd became Mrs. Lincoln is the complicated story of the loves of Lincoln.

Mr. Lamon has succeeded quite tolerably in proving him weak, inconstant, and unchival rous. He bestows equal energy in proving him to have been unchristian. He prints various letters from his triends recounting the infidel sentiments and speeches of Lincoln's outh, and he concludes that "while it is very clear that Mr. Lincoln was at all times an infi del in the orthodox sense of the word, it is also very clear that he was not at all times equally willing that everybody should know it. He never offered to purge or recant; but he was a wily politician, and did not disdain to regulate his religious manifestations with some reference to his political interests.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The Strikes Assuming a | Serious Aspect-Bloodshed in New York.

There is considerable excitement in New York relative to the strikes. On Thursday a carpenter named Brownell was shot in the head while at work by a striker, who was ar rested. A gang of strikers threatened to drive the workmen from the new Masonic building, but the police drove the mob away. The police were compelled to interfere to protect the workmen from the strikers at the new buildings corner of Hester street, and the Bowery, corner of Eleventh street and Third avenue, and on Nineteenth street and Seventh avenue. Threats were also made against the workmen on the public sewer at Tenth street.
Those at work say they will kill any one interfering with them. The rock blasters, who struck work on the public sewers at East Ninety-third street, threatened to destroy the steam drill and drive off the few men at work with it. The coach painters are also threatening the men who are at work in the factories and it was leared that the striking workmen and it was leared that the striking worksheld would attack the gas works. All the off pla-loons of police are kept at the station-houses ready for service. V. Velmberg, a striking cabinet-maker, was held to bil in one thous-and dollars for threatening to burn Keh's cabinet factory, because the workmen there have

not struck.

The proposition of a monster parade by the eight hour league on Monday, (to-day,) will probably be adopted, and if carried out over forty thousand workingmen will parade, as this number have struck since the first of June. not struck. Of this number some 15,000 to 20,000 remain ide, and will probably remain so as long as their savings hold out, unless the bosses em-ploy them sooner. Some apprehensions are felt lest they resort to mob violence. NEW YORK, June 8-Evening.

There has been meetings of the various trades this morning, nearly all indicating that there will be a large turn out on Monday. The gasmen struck this morning. Large detachments of police are stationed at the different gas works to prevent disturbances if any occur. The workmen propose to strike for eight hours, and it is feared the city will be in the dark to night. Meetings of German furniture dark to night. Meetings of German furniture makers continue large and enthusiastic, the men evincing as much determination as on the first day of the strike. Although threaten-ing no violent measures, they are gradually manifesting a bitter and revolutionary spirit. The sewing machine workmen formed a pro-The sewing machine workmen formed a pro-tective union to-day. The Amalgamated En-gineers' Society meditate a speedy strike for eight hours. The st. Orispins have resolved to strike against a reduction of wages. The printers threaten to join the eight hour move

ment early in July. ALBANY, N. Y., June 7. The workingmen are moving here to man gurate a demand for the eight hour system.

THE HUSTON SCANDAL.

BALTIMORE, June 8. The cierical committee by which charges against Rev. Dr. L. D. Huston, of the Methodist Episcopal Cuurch, South, have been investigated, after a session of deliberation the party high at the octions this vestigated, after a session of deliberation ihrough the entire night, at five o'clock this morning declared him "not guilty" of the charges. The report acquiting the accused was signed by all the members of the com-

OLD WORLD'S TOPICS.

London, June 8. The Daily Telegraph, this morning, says it has reason to believe that negotiations with the United States Government in relation to the definite settlement of the consequential lamages controversy are progressing satis-

Interest in the race between the Atalanta and London crews, which is to take place next Monday afternoon, increases daily. The betting is now three to one against the Amercan crew.

THE NEW, YORK VEGETABLE MARKET .- The Daily Bulletin of Saturday, June 8, says: Daily Bulletin of Saturday, June 8, says:

The market for old potatoes continues along without new feature of interest. New Bermudus have been advanced 50c per bbl. New Southern run rather poor, and prices show quite a wide range. In vegetable: string beans appear somewhat scarce at the moment. Cucumbers are lower. Peas a trifle off for Long Island, but other kinds about the same. Other kinds are without essential Long Island, but other kinds about the same. Other kinds are without essential change. Our quotations for potatoes are in bulk; in shipping order 50c per barrel must be added. Bermudas are held at \$9 from dock. New Southern \$2 50a5. We quote old as follows: \$1 75a2 25 per barrel for Peachblows; \$1 50a1 75 per bbb. for Early Rose; \$1a1 25 for Early Goodrich; \$1a1 25 per barrel for Jackson whites; \$1 50a1 75 for Prince Alberts. In vegeables we quote green peas \$3a4 50 per bbl. do Long Island, two bushel bags \$3 50. Carrots \$4a\$4 50 per barrel. Radishes 50a75c for Jersey and Long Island, per 100 bunches. Russia turnips \$3a\$3 50 per barrel. Parsnips \$1 50a\$2. Onions, 50ca\$1 for red, and about the same for white. Spinach 75c per barrel. Bermuda tomatoes \$1a\$1 12 per box; do onlone \$2 per crate. Rhubarb \$2a3 per 100 Bermida tomatoes \$18\$1 12 per ook; do ontols \$2 per crate. Rhubarb \$2a3 per 100 bunches. Jersey and Long Island asparagus \$2 a2 50 per dozen: do. Oyster Bay \$3a3 50 per dozen. Lettuce\$1 50a3 per 100. Sprouts\$1 50 per barrel. Cucumbers\$1 50 per crate. Summer squash per crate \$1. New turnips \$2a6 per 100 bunches. New cabbages \$2a2 50 per bbl.

Hotel Arrivals-June 8 and 9.

PAVILION.

George McKenzie, New York; George F. Clark, Louisville; Jas. W. Grace, Charles M. Grace, Colleton; M. C. Hall, A. & S. Rallroad; John H. Kearney, Philadelphia; E. Fryer, Peedee; Rev. Bouvier, Canada; F. F. H. Peck, Stone; Thos. P. Rowlett, Augusta; W. V. Sarvis, Savannah; Joseph R. S. Penhet, South Carolina.

CHARLESTON. J. F. Wallace, J. D. F. Duncan, Yorkville, S. C.; Wm. H. Trescot, Pendleton; B. B. Mc-Creery, Columbia; Edward Carroll, Branchville; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Haynes, New York; Edward Capel, London, Great Rritain; W. L. Brenner, K. E. Keason, Jus. R. Graves, S. S. John, Mrs. Whitehead, Augusta, Ga.; Jose Wall, Havana; Wm. R. Frigg, Richmond, Va.; J. Garsen, E. A. Marshall, Philadelphia; Chas. D. Ashcroft, wife and daughter, New York; S. O. Gillette and wife, Miss Gillette and maid Augusta, Ga.; Robert M. Kennedy, Camden. S. G.; S. B. Wright, C. H. Wright, Beaufort J. W. Childs, Miss Davis, Florida; C. L. Carter, New York; Mrs. C. H. Burhaus, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Cowper, Savannah; Wm. Gorman, Columbia; J. R. Mears, E. R. Mears, U. S. A.: Josiah Sheppard, Brooklyn.

GRANT'S BAYONET BILL.

LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS.

Gallant Fight of the Democratic Minority Against the Re-enactment of the Force or Ku-Klux Bill. WASHINGTON: June 8.

The Senate, at nine o'clock this morning, passed the sundry appropriation bill with ninety-two amendments, including Kellogg's supplemental force bill, extending Federal election regulations, which now apply to cities of twenty thousand inhabitants, to all voting precincts. The fight over the force bill was very bitter. It passed by thirty-one

to twelve.
In the House the sundry appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, was received at

Mr. Garfield (Radical) made a motion that the bill be taken from the speaker's table and referred to the committee on appropriations. The Demorrats opposed this, as the enforcement act had been put on the bill by the Senate, and that amendment was objectionable to them. As the bill was on the speaker's table, it required a twe-thirds vote to take it up, but if it should be referred to the appropriation committee they could report it back, and a majority vote would pass it. As long as the bill remained on the speaker's table the Democratic had the new research. ocrais had the power to prevent its passage, and this they announced to be their intention, unless the objectionable mendment was taken off, as the responsibility of putting it on rested with the Senate.

Beck (Dem.) offered a resolution declaring that the action of the Senate in putting on this amendment was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and directing the clerk of the House to return the bill to the Senate, with the request that they rescind their action on the enforcement act amend-ment. Upon this Beck moved to suspend the rules and pass it. This motion was defeated by a vote of 74 yeas to 97 nays.

Garneld (Rad.) then moved to suspend the

rules and refer the bill to the committee on appropriations. This was negatived by a sirict party vote of 97 yeas to 67 nays—it requiring two-thirds. The House then resumed other business. An all-night session is prob-

The Victory Won!

WASHINGTON, June 9.
The conference committee of the tw Houses have agreed to strike out the supplemental force blil amendment from the sandry appropriation bill. The prevailing opinion is that the Senate will concur rather than risk an extra session, which the loss of the bill in-

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Philadelphia was in darkness Friday night owing to the strike of the gas laborers.

—Judge Wm. Yerger, a distinguished citi-zen of Jackson, Miss., died on Saturday. -W. F. Beers, night editor of the New York Tribune, is dead. Cause, congestion of the -Dr. Lanahan, of the Methodist Book Con-

cern, was committed to jall in New York on Saturday in default of \$50,000, for libel. He has since been released on \$5000 ball. "THE CITY WATER SUPPLY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. I read with great pleasure your article in Friday's issue on supplying the city with water and shortening the lumber navigation. There is one very important consideration, however, which seems to have been overlooked, to which I desire to call your attention, and that is, that the now valuable rice lands on the Edisto, which can only be cultivaled by fresh water, (and are often barely supplied) will be utterly ruined by the proosed plan, as it is a well-known fact that for every gallon of fresh water deficiency a corresponding galion of salt water flows in from the ocean to supply its place, a fact too wellknown to rice planters. Under these circumstances it would be well for the projectors of this plan to provide for the cost of the valuale property they propose to destroy, amounting to at least a million of dollars, which the owners of these rice lands on the Edisto will certainly claim to have paid before allowing their natural rights to be taken from them. This is no new plan, and has been before the Legislature on several occasions during the last twenty years, and always defeated when legal notice was given to the land owners on the Edisto, and they were allowed an opportunity of defending their rights.

EDISTO RIVER. THE VERY REV. TIMOTHY BERMING-HAM.

At a meeting of the vestry of the Cathedral Chapel, held at the Episcopal residence after High Mass on Sunday, the 9th instant, the follow ing preamble and resolutions were adopted:

It has pleased Aimighty God, in His-infinite mercy, to take out of this world the Very Rev. Timothy Bermingham, our late lamented Vicar General, after a life well spent in the sevice of his blessed Master. A career of usefulness, and earn est, well tried devotion to his Christian mission ias been terminated not in the meridian, but in the evening of life, and calmly and peacefully he has sunk to his final rest. His temporal obligations were discharged, and his earthly task done before he was garnered to his fathers. He expired on Tuesday last in the City of New York in the full tope of that final reward which awaits the just and pure who prepareth for the coming of eternal indgment. What has been our loss in this Divine lispensation has been his gain. We must mourn, for the Diocese has lost a zealous priest and con stant, untiring benefactor and worker, our vene rated Bishop a devoted vicar, and society a true and steadfast friend. His contemporaries witlingly bear witness to a life of half a century spent in toil and labor amid trials and difficuities in the fold of Christ. With a derermined will and a spirit fortified by the liveliest faith he rose to the highest effort in every undertaking for the welfare of his church, an dannted by obstacles and regardless of opposing difficulties; and what he undertook to do he seldom failed to accomplish. The monuments of his zeal and love and charity are marked not merely by the edifices of brick and stone raised

by the work of his industry, but also recognized by the beneficial results of his well directed energy which are treasured in the hearts and affections of the poor and the religious. He was the widow's comforter and the orphan's friend. He executed his own testament, and died as he had lived, poor. He was lavish in his devotion to the interests of the Sisters of Mercy, of whom he was the constant friend and true and devout minister, serving them at all seasons, helping and guiding them along the paths of adversity. It is not too much to say that some little of the earthly goods with which this order has been endowed for Charity's keeping is due to his making. But he made no boast, for his modesty was equal to his charity. The fame and glory he aspired earn was not earthly, but of the things that are above. Thus did he spend his years in prayer and sacrifice, and with the hope that he mi, . die the death of the just, and that his last end

might be like unto theirs. Resolved, That the ve-try of this church are protoundly sensible of the loss which our religion and this church especially has sustained in the death of the Very Rev. T. Bermingham, who was bound to them by long years of association and intercourse and they join their lamentations with the universal sorrow which is feit through the process over this mouring is prevenuent. locase over this mournful bereavemen out the diocese over this mournful bereavement.

Resolved. That in testimony of our respect for his memory the usual insignia of mourning be displayed in the Chapet for the space of thirty days, and that these resolutions be published in the daily papers. Married.

O'MARA-MOROSO.—On the 4th of June, 1872, at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. D. J Quigley, John F. O'MARA to HARRIET L. M., youngest daughter of A. Moroso, all of this city. No cards.

Drugs and Medicines. RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Desiring to retire from business, I offer my stock of DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Olls, Glass, &c., together with fixtures and accounts, for sale. My retail trade is among the largest in the city. Competent and polite cirks will remain with the purchaser. For further particulars, address immediately, ROBT. H. TATEM, junio-2* Savannah, Gs.

G. J. LUHN, PHARMACEUTIST, IMPORTER OF FINE CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

No. 450 KING STREET, CORNER OF JOHN Now in Stock of my own Importation,

LOW SON AND HAYDEN'S SOAPS, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Brushes,
Carbolle Acid,
Pattey's Gold Cream,
English Dalby's Carminative, Britisholl, Reche's on and Uhlorodyne.

AGENT FOR TILDEN & CO.'S SOLID AND FLUID EXTRACTS Pharmaceutical Preparations, Sugar-con Pills, &c. AGENT FOR

FORD'S SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AGENT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA FOR DR. JEROME KIDDER'S ELECTRO MEDICAL MACHINE AND APPLIANCES. Surgical Instruments and Goods of foreign man

Surgical Instruments and Goods of foreign man ufacture imported to order.

My Dispensing Department is complete, embracing all New Remedies.

A full assortment of Trusses and Bandages always on hand.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS compounded with accuracy day or night.

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W. R. WARNER & CO., OF PHILADELPHIA. Offer the following assortment of Elegant Preparations, now used by Physicians everywhere. Send for Price List to Dr. H. BAER, Charleston: Iron and lodoform Pills, a powerful Alterative and Tonic

Comp. Phosphorus Pills, for Impotence, Loss of Nerve Power, &c. Elixir Onchonia Calisaya Elixir Pyrophosphate of Iron Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth

Elixir Calisaya, Ferrated Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia Elixir Bismuth Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Stroyhnia Elixir Valerianate of Ammonia

EIXIT Pepsin, Bismuth and Strophina
Elixit Valerianate of Ammonia
Wine of Pepsin
Bitter Wine of Iron
Wine of Wild Cherry
Ferrated Wine of Wild Cherry
Comp. Syrup of Phosphates (or Chemical Food)
Syrup of Hypophosphites (for Consumption, Bronchitis, &c.
Lozenges of Pepsin and Iron
Licorice Lozenges, cotaining Vanilla, Tolu, &c.
Elixit Taraxacum Comp. This is a new and valuable combination of the medicinal properties
of the Dandellim, Wild Cherry and Gentian,
associated with Aroma-ics. It is a very
agreeable and efficient remedy. Aside from
its medicinal virtu-s, it is n-eful as a vehicle
and for masking the bitter taste of Quinine.
Elixir Gentian and Iron
Elixir Bronded of Potassium.
Syrup Phosph. Quinine, Iron and Strychnia, (Alt-

Elixir Bromide of Potassium.

Syrup Phosph. Quintee, Iron and Strychnia, (Attken's syrup) for Debility and Nervous Prostration, Indigestion, Chiorosis, &c.

Elix. Yalerianate of Strychnia

Elix. Phosph. Quintee. Iron and Strychnia (of the
greatest service where there is a tendency to
Paralysis)

Beef, Wine and Iron, an elegant combination,
especially serviceable in cases of children and
delicate ladies.

In addition to the above, W. R. Warner & Co.
manufacture a full line of Fluid Extracts and
Sugar-Coated Pills, all of which are to be had at
Manufacturer's Prices, of

Sugar-Coated Pills, an o. Manufacturer's Prices, of Dr. H. BAER, No. 181 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C.

Professional.

DR. R. B. HEWITT,

No. 34 WENTWORTH STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.,

can be consulted on the following diseases, and diseases of a kindred nature, free of charge and in strict confidence. Charges moderate and within the reach of all. Of-

fice hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M .: . RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

In all arthritic complaints, as rheumatism, gout In all artificite compliants, as incumarisal, governeuralist, &c., this practice is almost perfect. The most intense pains are almost instantly relieved, enormous swellings are reduced, ilmus which have been contracted and stiff for years are relaxed. Cases of twenty, thirty and forty years standing have been cured by me after all other

means have failed.

A great accomplishment is my triumph over pain by which I can often, in a few moments, soothe and carry off the most excruciating sufferings. If this system did nothing more than to relieve pain, it would stand superior to any other system extant.

CATABBH.

Stopped-up Head, Running of the Nose, constant Hawking and Spitting, constant Biowing of the Nose.

agreeole and offensive complaint, Ustarrh, With-out knowing what it is. Often the secreted mu-cour, flowing down the throat, clogs up the lungs cour, flowing down the throat, clogs up the lungs and lays the foundation for consumption.

The most skillful physicians full to care it.

I cure any case of obstruction, stopped up head, discharges of greenish, thick, thin or glairy mucous from the nose, internal or external, pain or fulness between the eyes, constant blowing of the nose, inflammation of the nasal passages, ulceration of schuciderian membrane, ac., in the coarse of a few days.

Thousands suffer from that most annoying, dis-

DEAFNESS.

Nervous Deafness, Noises in the Head, Otorrhæa, Otitis (Discharge from the Ear,) Paralysis of Auditory Nerve.

I am daily treating all affections of the ear with the most gralifying results. Some who had pai the most gralifying results. Some who had pai aurists nearly \$1000 without benefit have be-cured by me in a few weeks at a moderate ex-

MERCURIAL DISEASES. Mercury, injudiciously used, has filled the earth

Mercury, injudiciously used, has filled the earth with wrecks of immanity. Thousands suffer from its rifects who have been unconsciously drugged by their physician. It is vain to attempt the cure of the majority of discuses while it remains in the body. Although I have heard of several so-called antidotes for mercury in the human body, I have never yet seen a physician who could eliminate it from the system.

I can satisfy any patient or physican that I can sabsolutely abstract increury, lead, zinc, and absolutely abstract mercury, lead, zinc, other mineral poisons in every case.

CANCERS. Noll-me-Tangere, Lupuse, or Wolf Cancer, Scir rhus Cancer, Fungous Cincer, Rose Cancer,

Spider Cancer. I make a great specialty in the treatment of every description of Cancer and Tuniors. How many Cancers and Tuniors are wronfully treated by certain chariatans styling themselves "Cancer Doctors." "Cancer Doctors."

After being pronounced incurable, I will take any one of these cases in hand and make a per-

manent cure.

My terms for treating Cancers, &c., will be based on the age and condition of the patient, and the positive certainty of cure.

may25-8mos

N O TIO.E.

The BATTERY BATHING HOUSE, of White The BATTERY BATHING HOUSE, off White Point Garden, has been thoroughly resaired in all its various desartments, and will be opened on 18th in-tant for accommodation of visitors. The Soda Water and Ice Orean Departments will be under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor. Thasking the public for past favors, I would most respectfully solicit their patronage.

M. MOMANMON, Proprietor. nge. may7-tuths Proprietor.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. Railroads.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COM-

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, OHARLESTON, June 8, 1872.

On and after Sunday, the 9th instant, the Night Express Trains on this foad will arrive daily at 6 A. M., and leave dauy (SUADAYS excepted) at 3 P. M.

Yes at press will continue as at present.
S. S. S. LOMONS,
Juns Superlatendent.

COUTH CAROLINA RAILBOAD.

CHARLEST N, June 1, 1872

FXOURS ON TIOKETS to Greenville, Anderson and Walhaila have been put on sale To-DAT, and will continue on sale until 1st Soptember.

Good to retur n until 1st November.

Price to Greenville and Return \$17 80.

Price to Walhaila and Return \$16 70.

Price to Walhaila and Return \$16 20.

Excursion Tikets also on sale to Catoosa Springs (0a.)—price \$22, 32.

Baggage checked through.

S. B. PICKENS,
Juni G. T. A. Vice-President.

COUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. POLICE PROPERTY.

as follows: FOR AUGUSTA. Leave Angusta... Arrive at Unarieston 8.30 F M
AUGUSTA NIGHT MXPRESS.
(Sundays excepted.)
Leave Charleston 7.20 F M
Arrive at Augusta 6.00 A M
Leave Augusta 7.40 P M
Arrive at Unarieston 6.45 A M
OULUMBIA MIGHT MXPRESS.
(Sundays excepted.)

Arrive a. Charleston.

Leave Summerville at.

Arrive at Charleston at.

Leave Charleston at.

Arrive at Summerville at. Leave Summerville at. 7.35 A M
Arrive at charleston at. 8.45 A M
Leave Charleston at. 8.45 A M
Arrive at summerville at. 4.45 P M
Arrive at summerville at. 4.45 P M
Arrive at Columbia. 6.15 A M
Arrive at Columbia. 10.40 A M
Leave Leav Leave Columbia. 1.45 F x Arrive at Camden 5.25 F x Day and Night Trains make close connections at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central

Columbia Night Train connects with Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and with Charlotte Road to points North.

Uamden Train connects at Kingville daily (except Sundays) with Day Passenger Train, and runs through to Columbia.

A. L. TYLER, Vice-President.

S. B. PICKENS, G. T. A. jan19

Night Train connects with Macon and Augusta

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 11, 1871.

Trains will leave Charleston Daily at 10.15 A. M. Arrive at Charleston 6.00 A. M. (Mondays exepied) and 2.45 P. M. Train does not leave Charleston 5.00 P. M., SUN-

Train leaving 10.15 A. M. makes through connection to New York, via Bichmond and Acquia Greek only, going through in 44 hours.

Passengers leaving by 500 P. M. Train have choice of route, via Bichmond and Washington, or via Portsmouth and Baitimore. These leaving Faidax by this Train lay over on Sunday in Baitimore. Those leaving on Saturday remain Sunday in Wilmington, N. C.

This is the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route to clucinnati, Unloago and other points West and No thwest, both Trains making connections at Washington with Western Trains of Baitimore and Ohio Railros 1.

S. S. SOLOMONS,

Engineer and Superintendent.

P. L. CLEAPOR, Gen. Ticket Ageut. mav21.

Clothing, Cailoring, &c.

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THREE DOORS BELOW LIBERTY STREET, Invite attention to their large and splendid STOCK OF CLOTES, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, Suiting Cheviots, Linens, &c., and the handsom-

every style and quality, and at very low prices. AND A COMPLETE STOCK OF GENTS

Which embraces the celebrated STAR SHIRTS and the choicest novelties in NEOK WEAR.

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QULLIVAN'S ISLAND. The MOULTRIEVILLE HOUSE is now open for

JOSEPH H. OPPENHEIM,
June 1st, 1872-stuths Proprietor. CLOTHES WASHED WITH THE

DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, Agents, Charleston, S. C. A STRONG APPLICATION OF

On and after SUNDAY, May 19, the Passen-ger Trains on the South Carolina Railroad will run

MORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COM-

Train leaving 10.15 A. M. makes through connec-tion to New York, via Richmond and Acquis

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

FASHION

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1872. MENKE & MULLER

NO. 325 KING STREET.

est selection of Pants and Vest Patterns, which will be made to order under the supervision of a most skilful and fashionable cutter. CLOTHING FOR MEN. YOUTH, BOYS AND CHILDREN, of

FURNISHING GOODS.

All orders promptly executed and satisfaction apr2-4mo

Miscellaneons.

'DOLLAR REWARD SOAP" wear twice longer than if washed with common soap.

he DOLLAR REWARD SOAP, cures Pricklyheat and all similar eruptions, and instantly alleviates he bite of Mosquitos, Fleas, Bed-bugs, &c., &c. DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS,

Agents, Charleston, S. C.